

## GREEN CERTIFICATION UPDATE

### Green Certification - It's Your Decision

When the Division of Forestry created the Indiana Classified Forest Certified Group (ICFCG, FSC –C071226), all eligible landowners became green certified. At your next re-inspection, you will be given a Green Certification Benefit Decision form. On the form you will either confirm that you want to remain in the ICFCG or decline. You need to fill out only one form, not one form per tract.

Green Certification is voluntary. You can leave the certified group at any time by completing a Green Certification Departure Request form. Your district forester can provide copies.

### NEW: Shares Sales

If you decide to sell your timber by shares sale (see What to Do When the Timber Buyer Knocks -page 1), it cannot be sold as FSC certified unless the company buying on the shares is also FSC certified. Don't forget to contact your district forester before you start harvesting.

### Timber

Thinking about having a timber harvest on your FSC-certified forest? Contact your district forester, who will give you the information you need to sell your timber as FSC certified. Even if you don't plan to sell your timber as FSC certified, you still must contact your district forester before doing a timber harvest on such land. Doing so is required because of the land being certified.

When planning your harvest, remember to keep trees in a variety of sizes, species and health, including large live trees, dying trees and snags. This is an FSC requirement, but it's also great for wildlife.

### Learn More

For more information about Green Certification and the Indiana Classified Forest Certified Group, see <http://dnr.IN.gov/forestry/7536.htm>. The website shows the ICFCG Umbrella Plan, which contains all the details and requirements for the certified group. The website also provides copies of the FSC standards, FSC policy documents and audit reports. If you don't have access to the Web, contact your district forester for the information.

### NEW: Banned Chemical List Updated

Being Green Certified restricts the pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, etc.) you can use on your certified forest or tree planting. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) bans the use of "high hazardous" pesticides. High hazardous pesticides are those that remain in the soil longer than needed for the intended use or that contain chemical components that may build up in plants or animals.

In February 2015, FSC updated its list of highly hazardous pesticides. You may be pleased to hear that Dicamba and simazine can now be used on your certified land. One for-

mulation of 2,4-D (CAS# 94-75-7) and one formulation of picloram (CAS # 1918-02-1) are on the banned list.

How can you tell if your herbicide contains one of the banned formulations?

Step 1: Read the herbicide label. Does it list picloram or 2,4-D? If no, you are OK. If yes, continue to Step 2.

### Simply Dead Herbicide

For control of woody species and to prevent resprouting.

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Picloram	5.5%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	20.5%

#### OTHER INGREDIENTS

74.0%

#### TOTAL

100.0%

Figure 1: This sample herbicide label ingredient list contains both picloram and 2,4-D. You will need to investigate further.

Step 2: Check the CAS number on the herbicide's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). You can find MSDS online by searching the herbicide name and "MSDS." In the Composition/Information on Ingredients section of the MSDS, it will list the chemical and its CAS#. The CAS# you are looking for are 2,4-D (CAS# 94-75-7) and picloram (CAS # 1918-02-1). If the case numbers match, don't use the herbicide. It's banned.

### Simply Dead Herbicide

#### PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product:** Simply Dead Herbicide

**Company Identification:** Stump Chemical, LLC  
123 Dead Tree Lane  
Nowhere, IN 47654

#### COMPOSITION:

Picloram	CAS# 006753-47-5	5.5%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	CAS# 000094-75-7	20.5%
Balance, Total including: Ethylene glycol		<u>74.0%</u>

Figure 2: Should you use this chemical? No. The CAS# for the 2,4-D matches the banned 2,4-D formulation.

The new list of banned pesticides is at <http://dnr.IN.gov/forestry/7536.htm> (FSC Policy on Pesticides link). Need help figuring out if your herbicide contains a banned chemical? Talk to your district forester or call certification coordinator Brenda Huter at 317-232-0142.

When you apply pesticides, make sure to read and follow the label instructions. The label is the law.

## **FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL® (FSC®)**

In 2010, FSC shifted from nine regional standards in the U.S. to one national standard. The FSC principles remain the same, but the criteria to determine if group members are meeting the principles have changed slightly.

### **FSC-US FOREST MANAGEMENT STANDARD**

#### **Principle #1: Compliance with Laws and FSC Principles**

Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.

#### **Principle #2: Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities**

Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.

#### **Principle #3: Indigenous Peoples' Rights**

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.

#### **Principle #4: Community Relations and Workers' Rights**

Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

#### **Principle #5: Benefits from the Forest**

Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.

#### **Principle #6: Environmental Impact**

Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

#### **Principle #7: Management Plan**

A management plan – appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations – shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long-term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

#### **Principle #8: Monitoring and Assessment**

Monitoring shall be conducted – appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management – to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

#### **Principle #9: Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forests**

Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

#### **Principle #10: Plantations**

Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1-9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's need for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.